



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

a criminal blow to their prosperity? The sugar planters flatly denied the statements of their opponents, and there is evidence here and elsewhere that upholds their contention. Have not our writers been depending in the past too much on the unsupported assertions of ex-parte pamphleteers?

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Yale University.

Cyclopedia of American Government. Edited by ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN and ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Three volumes. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1914. Pp. xxxiv, 732; vi, 772; v, 785. \$22.50.)

This work, begun about four years ago, will prove of value, not only as a convenient book of reference to the general reader interested in public affairs, but also as a means by which the specialist in government may secure condensed information in fields related to his own particular interest. In comparison with the only similar work in English, Lalor's *Cyclopedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and of the Political History of the United States* (3 vols., 1881-1884), several important differences are apparent. American history is subordinated, except as it serves as a background for governmental organization and function, and economics is considered mainly in its connection with current problems in American political life. The chief changes in emphasis, the increased attention given to extra-legal political methods, to local municipal government, and to the extension of public functions for the purpose of promoting general welfare, are significant of the changes that have taken place in American political theory and practice since Lalor's day.

In drawing up a general plan for the work, the editors divided the field of American government into five major headings: (1) The Land and the People, (2) Theory and Principles, (3) History, (4) Organization, and (5) Functions. Under the first topic fall discussions of American physiography and political geography, and of personal and race elements in the United States. Something over 200 biographical sketches of men who have played a prominent part in American government are included under this heading. About two thirds of these brief biographies, averaging about 200 words each, were prepared by Professor MacDonald, and about 45 deal with men still living. Under the general division of political principles are included definitions of legal terms,

articles on jurisprudence, political theory and economic theory, topics in constitutional and international law, and discussions of party organization and public opinion. The legal topics considered are limited in general to public law, private law being treated only in so far as private activities are of fundamental public interest. Judge McClain is the chief contributor to this section. The articles on political theory by Professors Garner, Willoughby, Merriam, and Yeomans, and the discussions of various phases of American diplomacy by Professors Moore, Hart, Scott, and Wilson are usually well done. The historical background of American government is given in articles dealing with international relations, evolution of political issues, and political and constitutional development. Professors McLaughlin and Macy are the chief contributors to this phase of the work. Under governmental organization are included general discussions of the American federal system and specific descriptions of governmental machinery in national, commonwealth, rural, and municipal units. In this field the burden of the work is borne by Professors Beard, Fairlie, and Munro. Governmental activities are classified under the subdivisions of territorial functions, military functions, public finance, industrial welfare, regulation of labor and occupation, education, and repression of crime and violence. Under this division are found the widest range of topics and the greatest number of different contributors, but a large share of the work was done by Professors Dewey and Hart.

This general organization of the field has been ultimately subdivided into approximately 2900 topics discussed by about 250 contributors. The topics are divided into two classes. About 300, called "treatise articles" by the editors, consider at some length the more important phases of government, and include theory and criticism as well as statements of fact. The remaining articles are brief descriptions of the parts and applications of government. More than two thirds of the contributors are teachers in American schools, colleges, and universities; many of the others are men who have had practical experience in some phase of American governmental administration. This list includes such well-known names as E. Dana Durand, Francis E. Leupp, J. B. Scott, S. N. D. North, and Gaillard Hunt. About 80 writers contributed one article each, and about 50 writers contributed fully four fifths of the entire number of discussions. The bulk of the work has been done by well-known authorities, and in most cases the selection of contributors could scarcely be improved upon.

The text of the articles is illustrated by means of 109 maps, most of which deal with questions of interior or exterior boundaries, 10 charts, which give the internal organization of the 10 departments of national administration, and numerous statistical tables. The index, of 78 pages, is comprehensive and satisfactory; an elaborate system of cross-references suggests kindred topics and, in the case of brief articles, refers to the treatise articles under which the briefer topics logically fall; brief bibliographies, in most cases well selected, are appended to the more important discussions.

In a work of this kind it is, of course, easy to pick flaws. Questions of selection and proportion depend largely upon personal interest or bias, and uniform excellency of treatment cannot be expected from so large a number of contributors. The general plan leaves little to be desired, and the emphasis laid on actual governmental methods in contrast to the usual formal treatment of government is highly to be commended. Some of the longer articles show too clearly the personal views of their writers on questions of a controversial nature; the numerous political terms and slang phrases, many quite self-explanatory, some purely local, and others of antiquarian interest only, might well have been omitted. There are also too many typographical errors, especially in the initials and spelling of proper names. Because of the quality of paper used the volumes are needlessly large and heavy.

RAYMOND GARFIELD GETTELL.

Amherst College.

English Economic History. Select Documents. Compiled and edited by A. E. BLAND, P. A. BROWN, and R. H. TAWNEY. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.; New York: The Macmillan Co. 1914. Pp. xx, 730. 6s.; \$2.00.)

Teachers of English economic history have waited long for a book like this. Collections of continental sources, like those of Fagniez and Keutgen, which are in some respects model editions, have nevertheless been almost useless for class purposes. The field of these books is removed from the primary interests of English and American students, the period is restricted to the Middle Ages, and, worst of all, the texts are printed in languages which the ordinary student can not or will not master. In contrast, this new book covers English economic history down even to the repeal of the Corn Laws, and supplies its documents in the lang-